

RECORDER.

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1829.

No. 503.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Oct. 14.	Fayetteville, Oct. 15.	Newbern, Oct. 3.	Petersburg, Sept. 25.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 100 120	cts. 14 175	cts. 150 175	cts. 125 200
Apple, - - -	33 35	28 30	40 45	23 50
Peach, - - -	- - -	45 50	75	45 75
Bacon, - - -	lb. 6 7	7 7 1/2	6 7	6 7
Beeswax, - - -	22 25	21	20	22 25
Butter, - - -	15	10 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee, - - -	12 14	13 16	12 14	12 16
Corn, - - -	bush. 55 60	56 4	35 40	40 45
Cotton, - - -	lb. 7 8	8 8 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 9
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	14	15	12 15
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. - - -	80 85	70 80	- - -
Flour, - - -	bbl. 600 700	400 450	600 700	475 600
Feathers, - - -	lb. - - -	25 28	30 35	- - -
Gin, Holland, - - -	gall. - - -	125 150	125 150	100 125
Country, - - -	40 45	50	38 40	35
Iron, - - -	ton. - - -	- - -	- - -	10000 11500
Lard, - - -	lb. 8	6	6 7	6 7
Lime, - - -	cask. 150 175	250 300	- - -	150 200
Molasses, - - -	gall. 25 28	30 33	30 32	33 37 1/2
Nails, Cut, assorted, - - -	keg. - - -	8 8 1/2	8 10	7 8
Oats, - - -	bush. - - -	22 26	- - -	- - -
Powder, American, - - -	keg. - - -	700 750	- - -	550 600
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	gall. 125	140 175	120 135	150 200
West India, - - -	80 90	70 80	90 95	100 150
New England, - - -	30 34	45 50	40 42	36 37 1/2
Rice, - - -	cwt. 250 275	400 450	300 325	400 500
Shot, - - -	- - -	1000	900 1000	650 700
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. - - -	75 80	80 100	70 75
Turkey Island, - - -	45 50	75	55 60	- - -
Sugar, Brown, - - -	cwt. 700 1000	850 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Leaf, - - -	lb. - - -	18 22 1/2	18 25	16 25
Tex, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	- - -	150 175	160 180	125 150
Hvson, - - -	- - -	120	125 150	- - -
Young Tyson, - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 120
Tobacco, - - -	cwt. 400	250 300	- - -	350 1100
Tallow, - - -	lb. 8 9	7 7 1/2	9 10	- - -
Wheat, - - -	bush. - - -	70 75	1 0	85 90
Whiskey, - - -	gall. 28 30	24 26	33	28 30
Wine, Madeira, - - -	- - -	250 400	300 400	250 500
Tenorio, - - -	- - -	150 175	160 200	- - -
Sherry, - - -	- - -	160 225	200 250	- - -
Port, - - -	- - -	2 0 380	- - -	- - -
Malaga, - - -	- - -	70	100 12	- - -

The Synod of North-Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November, 1829.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A. S. G. King
James Aykroyd 2
Capt. Joseph Armstrong
William E. Anderson
James Allison
James Browning
Henry Boyle
James Bruce
Jane Burroughs
Samuel Bumpass 2
Wm. Baldwin
Robert Burnside
James Boyle
F. W. Burroughs 2
Miss Eliza L. Bond
Gen. G. H. Bryant
Thomas Barton
Archibald Boring
Macon Bledsoe
John A. Benton 2

George Copley
James B. Carrington
William Campbell
Nathaniel Carrington
Rogin Carden
Samuel Childs
William Chambers
William Cummings
James R. Cole
John Carr
James Child
Susannah Crutcher
John Crutcherfield 2
Jesse Clinton
John J. Carrington
Wiley Dilard
Augustine Dashongh
Nancy Dunnigan
John Dishen
Thomas Durham
Ira Ellis 2
Robert Eaton
William Ellis
Archibald Findley
Widow Aley Fintham
Miss Charlotte Fleming
Miss C. T. Fleming
Thomas Forrest
Adam T. Forrest
William Gattis
Wm. L. Gwyn

Miss Mary E. Hamilton
Richard Howard
Wm. Hutchins
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.
Morgan Hart
Wm. Horton
John A. Hall 2
Wm. Huntington
Winniford Harden
Benjamin Hurdle
Thomas Holloway, sen.
Wm. Hays
Edmond Herndon
Rev. Wm. Hooper
Col. Cad. Jones
James S. Irvin 2
Miss Kath. M. Jackson
John T. Jones
Joseph Kirkpatrick 2
David Yarbrough
R. L. Cook, P. M.

October 1. 01-3w

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Richard Howard
Wm. Hutchins
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.
Morgan Hart
Wm. Horton
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October 1. 01-3w

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally, and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to cooperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes.

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, President.

September 2. 97-4w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowd, or T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 98-3w

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

HORSES.

The following remarks on the treatment of Horses, by Mr. CARVER, of New-York, are worthy the attention of those who properly appreciate those noble and serviceable animals

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer.

Should you think proper to publish the following remarks, the writer presumes they will prove a benefit to those gentlemen who are owners of fine horses:—

A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those that have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash horses with cold water, sometimes after hard driving in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them take the lock-jaw and die; others have been foundered by only washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration, and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horses to be washed; the horse is not a water animal; he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when placed in a domestic state.

Another bad practice prevails: the grain is thrown into the manger without sifting, and sand or gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past I brought a stone from a horse, which was believed to have been formed by thus feeding. I placed the stone in Peale's Museum; it is as large as a goose egg, and cased round like a cocoon out shell.

I would suggest a better plan for building stables than that in use at present. All stables should be well ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs foul putrid matter. No stalls should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls, and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have head-stall halters, with a rein on each side, that should run up and down with blocks in pulleys, on each side of the stall. The mangers should draw in and out, like a draw in a bureau, or desk; by being thus fixed, as I have described, the horse will rise with ease; but on the old plan, the horse, by struggling to rise, often gets his head under the manger, and is found dead in the morning. The hay racks should be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

Few men have had the opportunity to observe the evils that have occurred by the bad management of horses, and very few have doctored so many as myself. I presume none of my fellow citizens will doubt but I have acquired some knowledge of the structure and economy of the horse, after fifty years extensive practice.

N. B. I could have said a great deal more on this subject, but the work that I wrote, entitled "The Practical Horse Farrier," will shortly be published, being the fourth edition, in which the subject will be treated on more largely.

Longevity of Trees.—According to Masham and other respected authorities, there are trees in England, which may be supposed from the data which they furnish, to have existed a century or two before the christian era. The celebrated Tortworth chestnut is considered not less than 1100 years old. In the reign of King John, more than 700 years ago, it was called the old chestnut.

ON BEGINNING LIFE.
"Crib not thyself in cities"—Shakespeare.

It was stated in a morning journal that an advertisement for a clerk produced a vast number of applications, which led to the conclusion that the city contains a number of young men, who are not only without employment, but who have no mechanical or professional pursuits upon which a certain reliance can be placed. This arises from the error in which parents indulge in providing for their sons, or grows out of a criminal indifference to the advancement of their children in their difficult walks through life. If a farmer has one or two sons, he thinks their fortunes are made if they can get into a city; and those born in the city are fearful of starving if they venture in the country—the result is, we have country boys without employment or the means of existence, and city boys without trades, or with professions that are useless. No wonder, therefore, that an advertisement for a single clerk should be answered by fifty applicants. Our mechanics, who have grown rich by honest labor, indulge a false pride in not bringing up their own sons to the trade which has made their fortunes. A stupid boy, according to their opinion, must go into the shop; but the smart lad must have a half and half collegiate education, and study some profession. The stupid boy, with brawny shoulders, and hands callous by labour, acquires a snug property, and brings up a little family, while the indulged pet is an attorney at law without practice, or an M. D. without patients, or perchance a merchant without capital, or a storekeeper without credit. A lad of fourteen should begin to ask himself the question, "what am I to do for myself?" If he studies his interest, and resolves upon a trade, he should forthwith select his master and go to work. His father may wonder at his want of ambition, as he would call it—his mother may be very sorry, and his sister cock up her pretty nose at her brother being a filthy mechanic; but let him continue at his trade with the knowledge that labor is wealth, and time is money, and in a few years he will have some substantial evidence of the fact.—It is melancholy to see the number of signs to gilded letters of "Attorney at Law," as if litigation was the prevailing sin of the age, and the young lawyers lounging with their legs on the table deranging the dusty volumes of Blackstone and Coke which lie unopened before them, or the sedate students and young practitioners of medicine calculating upon epidemic or a sickly season.

Where all is competition—where all rush to the same spot, some must fail. Those who are born husbandmen had better continue so, and those who have no visible means of obtaining a living had better turn their backs upon the city, and seek the plentiful West.—Let them clear land—till the soil—gather the harvest—learn to be farmers, and obtain an honest livelihood—in time, by industry and perseverance, they may become proprietors of the soil, and enjoy health and comfort.

N. Y. Courier & Eng.

Grease Spots.

The following method of removing grease and oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colors, is given in the Journal des Connaissances Usuelles. Take the yolk of an egg and put a little of it on the spot, then place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water, the linen is to be then removed, and the part thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

September 15. tf-98

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. tf-98

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and heretofore newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m-86

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NAVIGATION OF NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsbrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

September 1. 96-

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94-t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94-tf

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of PRINTING TYPES, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Fonts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb. 30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines, 32
Great Primer, 34
English, 36
Pica, 36
Small Pica, 38
Long Primer, 40
Bourgeois, 46
Brevier, 56
Minion, 70
Nonpareil, 90

All others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed \$2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 98-3w

From the Baltimore American.

We learn that letters from different individuals speak of the ill treatment received by Mr. Thomas Harrison, (of the house of Brown & Harrison, of Tampa, Co.) from Gen. Barradas and his officers. It appears that about the time of the landing of the Spanish troops, Mr. Harrison had received a sum of money in specie from a Mexican on account of a debt due him by the latter. This circumstance having subsequently come to the knowledge of Gen. Barradas, he peremptorily summoned Mr. H. into his presence, and ordered him to surrender the money. Mr. H. informed him that the money was his own, that it had been received on account of a just debt, and referred to his books to prove the truth of his statement. The General then threatened to have him shot forthwith in the public square if he persisted in keeping the money; to which Mr. H. replied, that being in the supreme command he could do as he pleased, but that he was an American citizen, and any injury he might suffer would be certainly avenged by the government of the United States. On this remark one of Barradas' officers assaulted Mr. H. and wounded him with a sword cane. After some farther altercations, Mr. H. agreed to give up the money, provided Gen. B. would sign an acknowledgment that the money had been forcibly taken from him. The acknowledgment was accordingly signed, and the money delivered. Fortunately, however, on the very evening of the day of this occurrence, the United States ship Hornet, Capt. Obo Norris, appeared off the port, and having sent a boat on shore, Capt. N. was made acquainted with the circumstances. He immediately despatched his first lieutenant with a note to Gen. Barradas, demanding the prompt surrender of the money. The note of Capt. Norris had the effect of causing its speedy delivery on board the Hornet, and, soon after, a humiliating apology to Mr. Harrison from the Spanish officer who had assaulted him. We farther learn that during the attack made by the Mexicans upon the Spaniards, on the night of the 23d of August, the former took possession of Mr. Harrison's house, and that eleven Mexicans were killed on the house top and five in the court yard. The house was robbed by the Mexican soldiers, but on the following morning full indemnity was promised by General Santa Anna.

Stockport, N. Y. Sept. 26.

INTREPID ROUGE.—On the 18th inst. a man who had taken and disposed of a horse not his own, was pursued by the constables. The ferryman at the Falls, was taking him across the river, when, on being hailed by the officers in pursuit, he commenced returning with his charge. Our hero not relishing this movement, leaped from the boat as soon as it landed, and fled down the river, threatening off his clothes on the way, until he had put himself in a state of complete nudity, when he plunged into the water and swam for the opposite shore. He was pursued by the boat and officers, which shot ahead of him, before he could fairly land. He then tackled about and made for the other shore, where he met with the same fate, the boat again interposing between him and the shore, when he again turned and swam back—making the third time he had crossed the stream where it is about 70 rods wide—he boat all the time in close pursuit.

By this time he had floated down the river farther than the boat dare venture, and had got into a whirlpool, in which he remained, whirling round for about ten minutes, crying for help, but none dare approach him. He at last extricated himself from this perilous situation and reached the shore, when this amphibious biped plunged into the woods, in the same state as when he entered the water, and has not been heard of since.

Wheeling, Va. Oct. 3.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Miss Vassar, a young and beautiful female, of highly respectable parents, and who had maintained an unblemished reputation, was found dead on the 9th inst. near New Lisbon, Ohio. She had been strangled by a handkerchief drawn tightly round her neck, fastened by two knots, and it was supposed that she had committed suicide. After her interment a suspicion arose that she had been murdered by a young man named J. C. who had been paying attention to her, and with whom she had held a long conversation on the night previous to her death. Her body was disinterred on the 13th inst. but no other marks of violence were perceived than those found on the first examination; but it was ascertained that she was pregnant. This circumstance strengthened the suspicion of C's guilt, who was considered her seducer—and he was arrested and committed to prison. He was tried before a special court last week, and discharged. "We have never before witnessed," says the New Lisbon Palladium, "such intense anxiety as was manifested by our fellow citizens, on any previous occasion. The respectability of the connections of the deceased, and of C. and the mystery that hangs over her death, gave to the trial a degree of interest seldom witnessed in a court of justice. 'Shadows, clouds and darkness, rest upon' the transaction; C.

is discharged, and Rachael Votaw sleeps with the shrouded millions of the grave.

Kittanning, Armstrong Co. (Penn.)

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a son of Mr. Hastings, of Wayne township, a lad aged about 17 years, left the field where he and some more of the family were at work, for the purpose of hunting some cattle that were missing in the morning, and had not proceeded far before he, as is supposed, took out his pen-knife to cut a stick, and while in the act of stooping was discovered through the brush by a neighbor who had been searching for game; mistook the boy for a deer, fired, and the ball entered his left breast and came out at the back, which caused instantaneous death.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Canton, Ohio, dated Ruiz's Tavern, September 29, 1839:

"About four o'clock this afternoon I witnessed a scene shocking in the extreme. Travelling the road from Canton to New Lisbon, about 13 miles east of the former place, I came to where a tree had just fallen across the road, and in its fall had crushed to death a man and woman, who were riding eastward in a one horse wagon. The tree had fallen diagonally across the wagon, and broke it down, and the horse was standing quietly in the shafts, unhurt, and no particle of the gears loosened. The persons killed appeared to be a man and his wife, travelling on a journey; the man apparently about fifty years of age; the woman no judgment could be formed, as her head was crushed literally to atoms, and no vestige of her countenance could be discerned. Several persons were on the spot when I came up, among whom were Robert Alexander, of Paris, and Peter Boyer, formerly of Osnaburg. I assisted in getting the tree off the bodies, and, on examination, found a pocket book, with eighteen dollars in money, and some papers in it; from which it appeared that the man's name was John Herr, and that he lived in Perry township, Wayne county, Ohio. The wagon body in which they rode was painted red, and covered with black canvas. Mr. Alexander agreed to have the bodies taken to Paris and decently interred; and to secure the property for the benefit of their friends."

Ohio Repository.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, relates a case of spontaneous combustion, which, strange—and we see no reason to doubt it—night satisfactorily account for many of the fires with which this city has been afflicted.

"A case of spontaneous combustion was reported to me a few days since by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that took place under his own observation. He is a manufacturer of machinery for cotton manufactories, and had directed one of his workmen to stain the frame work with linseed oil mixed with Spanish brown, and to rub it down with a handful of shavings, as the usual practice is. These shavings were thrown upon the floor. In the evening, a few hours after, a light was discovered in the shop; on repairing to it, these shavings were on fire, and, in a few moments, the building would probably have been on fire also.

"As it is an every day practice with cabinet makers, &c., to do this very thing, and as it is a new case to me, and probably to others, I send it to you, for publication, for the benefit of whom it may concern."

REVENUE.—We understand the duties secured at the Custom House in this city for the quarter ending on the 30th of June amounted to \$4,300,000 and that the amount secured in the month of July exceeded one million of dollars.

New York American.

AT BOSTON.—The Boston Patriot states the revenue upon imports and tonnage secured at that port, the current year, ending the 1st October, at \$4,307,667—being only \$129,567 less than last year.

The same paper says, "The duties on the teas alone imported in the ship Alert, arrived on Sunday last from Canton, amount to upwards of \$140,000, of which one house pays about \$110,000. It is the most valuable cargo of teas imported into this district for five years. The duty on tea is the same as during that period. The duties on the whole cargo amount to upwards of \$150,000."

INTERESTING TO MECHANICS.—One of the best works ever published for the use of mechanics and artisans, is now for sale at the book store of E. J. Coale. A slight examination of its contents has convinced us of the simple truth of the above remark. It is entitled "The Science of Mechanics, as applied to the present Improvements in the Useful Arts, in Europe and in the United States of America." It is adapted as a manual for mechanics and manufacturers, and is of daily use as a guide to every description of mechanism. It is indeed the essence of Encyclopaedia and libraries, the results of the improvements and inventions, ancient and modern, in mechanics, which were before diffused like the oils of roses, though the leaves of immense numbers of volumes, condensed into a

compass convenient to the possession of every apprentice; and every apprentice as well as every master ought to possess it. We have not time, just now, to take such a view of this excellent book as we could wish, but must defer it for a few days. We, however, earnestly solicit the attention of person interested in the mechanic arts to this most useful publication.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Boston papers give an account of the performances of the rope dancers recently imported from Europe, at the Federal street Theatre. The Courier says, Mr. Peters, himself, seemed determined to out do all his predecessors in the wonder of his art. He swung and tumbled and re-tumbled and whirled on the slack-rope till half the audience seemed to doubt whether he were a man or a butterfly; but, to cap the climax or all wonder, Mr. Peters walked out from one of the sides of the centre of the dome, his feet upwards, to the ceiling, and his head downwards! This was certainly the *ne plus ultra* of Antithodes. He intended, while standing in this position (if it were not more properly hanging) to have taken some refreshment, which he certainly deserved; and was pulling up by a small cord, a small table on which was a candle, a bottle, and a bit of bread and cheese; but when the table was at a convenient distance above the heads of the people in the pit, the contents slipped off, and as their centre of gravity seemed to be in the pit rather than in the dome, they took that direction, and Mr. Peters had to walk back without his wine.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Or the intoxicated gentleman saved from outside.

A few days since a gentleman of respectable family and genteel appearance, while travelling on Long Island, near this city, indulged repeatedly in drinking alien spirits, contrary, it would seem, to his usual practice, and before he was aware, became intoxicated. Deeply mortified at finding himself in this situation, he resolved in a rash moment to destroy himself, and for this purpose retired to the woods. After finding a suitable place, he took from his hat the handkerchief with which he intended to execute his dreadful purpose; but providentially, with the handkerchief, he drew from his hat a little Tract, which arrested his attention. "I had on the title page, 'A Word in Season!'" He perused it, struck conviction to his heart—he instantly fell on his knees, cried to God to have mercy on him, and after continuing for some time in earnest prayer, arose and made his way to a neighboring house, where, happily, dwelt a pious Christian. Here he gave no sleep to his eyes, but spent the whole night like Jacob, wrestling with God, and we trust he did not wince in vain. In the morning he returned to the city thanking God for deliverance effected through the instrumentality of "the word in season."

N. Y. Obs.

The Rev. A. D. Angelis of the city of Mobile, Alabama, has received a letter from Rome under date of 12th May last, giving notice that the Rev. Rev. Michael Porteus, formerly Bishop of Eicon, and Vicar Apostolic of the state of Alabama and of Florida, has been appointed by His Holiness Pius VIII. Bishop of Mobile; and that he is expected in that city in all of December next accompanied by some of his Priests, for the purpose of erecting a seminary, and transacting such other business as appertains to his office.

Register.

VORACITY OF THE PIKE.—A striking instance of the voracity of the pike has, within these few days, come under our knowledge, which we mention for the benefit of the lovers of natural history. In drawing the pike of J. ASPINALL, esq. Cleonagar Hall, Cheshire, a fish of this species was taken, from the mouth of which projected the tail of another pike, at first presenting a singular appearance. It was found on examination, that the larger fish was alive; although in a torpid state, and that part of the other that was swallowed, was in a state of decomposition. The difference between the two was very trifling; the one which preyed upon the other being 20 inches long and the other 16. What makes it more remarkable is, that there were a variety of other kinds of fish in the pit.

Liverpool Courier.

GREAT CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—On Wednesday one of the officers of the ward of Coleman street came to the justice room, before the lord mayor took his seat, for the purpose of mentioning the good fortune which had been visited upon a pauper named William Smith, lately, and which entirely arose from the publication of a complaint made by him at the mansion house sometime ago against the parish officers, before the present lord mayor. Upon the occasion alluded to, the pauper complained that the parish refused to advance him a pound or thirty shillings upon his assurance that he would not apply again for a considerable time. The officers, however, had had so much experience of the promises of paupers, that they thought fit to refuse him in any other way than weekly, and told him, if he did

not like that mode he might appeal to the magistrate. The pauper, therefore, did so, and told the lord mayor that it was his intention, the moment he should obtain what he was legally entitled to, to repay all the money he had been long in the habit of receiving from the parish. The parish officers said they had reason to believe that there was foundation for the poor man's statement as to his claim to large property; but without the assistance of some man of the law, who had capital and honesty, he might as well hold his tongue on the matter. A gentleman of large fortune called upon the authorities, and asked whether it was true that one of their poor considered himself entitled to large property?—The pauper himself was introduced to the inquirer, and stated, circumstantially, the nature and extent of his claims. He believed them to be at least to the amount of 50,000*l*. "I shall be glad," said the gentleman, "to receive a tenth part of the sum for you," and immediately procured a solicitor, who proceeded at once. The defendants were no other than the East India Company, and the other day the cause came on, and a verdict of seventy thousand pounds, and two thousand pounds a year, was gained for the plaintiff by the Chief Justice Best.

London Paper.

CAUTION TO COACH PROPRIETORS.—Those whose business calls them to travel in the public stages, know that it is often the case that the lives of passengers are endangered by "breaking a bad horse in a stage coach." A case of this description recently occurred in England, and an action was brought which was tried before Mr. Sargant Taddy; when it was proved that a vicious horse, which would not work in any single harness, was put, with three others, before a mail coach. It had proceeded but a few yards, when the coach was upset, and the passengers were considerably injured. Among the number was a clerk to a lawyer; he was so much injured that he was confined for several weeks to his bed, thereby losing his situation, and having a probability before him of being a cripple for the rest of his life. The Jury brought in a verdict of 175*l*. damages, besides the amount of the physician's bill and the other expenses incurred during his confinement.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The following curious paragraph, translated from a file of Bremen papers, by a gentleman in a commercial house at Baltimore, is communicated for the Patriot of that city.

"The Leeds Intelligencer of late date makes mention of an Egyptian Mummy, which was presented to the Philosophical Society of that city, by the late John Bland, esq. and which has recently undergone a complete examination by that body. On unrolling the bandages to which the body was wrapped, there was discovered a copper plate with hieroglyphics engraved thereon, the interpretation of which made known the business and character of the deceased, and the time and place at which the body was embalmed. The time proved to be during the reign of Manasses the 5th, called by the Greeks Menophis, of the dynasty of Manubet, and father of the renowned Sesostrius. Manasses was the eighteenth of the Egyptian Kings, and ascended the throne 1493 years before the birth of Christ; the body, therefore, lived contemporaneously with Moses. The engraving states also, that the deceased was an incense burner and secretary of the relics of the God Mandon at Thebes; which situation he occupied about 3000 years ago."

Gazette.

We are informed by Captain Wilcox, of the schooner Superior, for Marseilles, that the frigate built at that place for the Pacha of Egypt, was to sail in a few days. She is to take out with her 1000 cuirasses, and equipments for 7000 horsemen. General Linver, the agent for the Pacha, has engaged twenty-five officers formerly of the French army, who will proceed in the frigate for Egypt, for the purpose of training the new regiments. Among them are five chiefs of squadrons; the remainder are captains. The former are to receive 20,000 francs and the latter 10,000 per year for their services.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

A gentleman recently arrived at Salem from France, whence he left 26th August, informs the editor of the Essex Register that the people were impressed with the idea that the recent change in the French Ministry had produced a strong sensation throughout France, and that it was a most unpopular measure. The people were impressed with the idea that the change was in some degree attributable to the influence of the Duke of Wellington, and strong feelings of indignation were exhibited towards the British Premier, whom they had caricatured and ridiculed in various ways. On one occasion they dressed up a Monkey in a ridiculous manner, mounted him on horseback, labelled him "The Duke of Wellington," and paraded him through the streets, attended by a large mob, with shouts, &c. The friend of America, Lafayette, had recently travelled much in France, and was every where received with enthusiasm and respect, and he took every occasion to express his opinions in favor of liberal principles. We are gratified to

learn, that his pecuniary fortune has been recently enhanced by the recovery of a considerable amount of property which had been in litigation in the French Courts.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hannibal, at New York, brings London papers to the 1st September. From our correspondents of the Gazette, Commercial, and Daily Advertiser, we have received proof slips from which we make the following extracts.

The report of the capture of Constantinople is not confirmed. The latest accounts from that city are of the 10th of August.

Constantinople was protected in front by the advanced entrenched camp of Elnub, which it is supposed contained 20,000 men.

The Russian army had not penetrated beyond Aidos. The latest dates from Constantinople represent the Sultan as having come to his senses, and it is said he had determined to make peace if it were possible.

In opposition to this account, it is stated, on the authority of unofficial voices from Constantinople to the 10th August, that the Sultan and his leading men are determined to offer battle to the Russians near Adrianople, and fully prepared to destroy the capital rather than to allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. It is added that the plague has made its appearance in the Russian fleet on the Black Sea, and that at Szebol and Varna it rages with great violence. This circumstance, it is said, has served to encourage the Sultan.

The London Globe of the evening of the 31st of August contains private advices from Paris up to the evening of the 29th. Despatches had been received from Count Guilleminot, which gave an unfavorable account of the Turkish troops and resources, and of the spirit which animates the party in Turkey, hostile to the Sultan, who is said to be anxious for a treaty of peace, as the only means of preventing his own destruction.

The same paper states, that "at the date of Mr. Gordon's despatches nothing was known of the advance of the Russians beyond Aidos, but even the announcement of their having penetrated thus far had caused great consternation in the Divan, it being well known that no reliance could be placed for effectual resistance, on the undisciplined masses which might yet be brought to rally round the sacred standard."

STILL WATER.

New York October 12.

The packet ship BIRMINGHAM Captain Harris, brings a dispatch from Liverpool papers to the 10th. London dates to the evening of the 8th ult. There is nothing decisive from the east of war. The final struggle between the belligerents, should the negotiation for a peace fail of success, is yet to take place. The report of the fall of Constantinople, is shown to have been premature.

Hostilities have been renewed in Java. An Austrian force has been defeated in attempting a landing at Salee, Morocco.

Mr. Berbour, our late Minister to England, had engaged passage for himself and family in the packet ship Britannia Oct. 1.

The Grand Duke Constantine had fallen into disgrace with his brother Nicholas, and it was affirmed he had been ordered to quit the Russian dominions.—The cause was said to be his tyrannical treatment of the Poles.

There were reports in Paris of a serious misunderstanding between some of the leading members of the French cabinet.

Letters from Toulon announce that Vice Admiral Rigny was to embark without delay on board the Conquerant to return to the Levant.

German papers, received in London on the 8th, state that affairs are still in a state of uncertainty at Constantinople, the whole of whose population has been called on by a firman to march against the enemy. As yet the proclamation seems to have produced little or no effect. The accounts from Adrianople, says a letter dated from the capital, are very unfavorable, and it is apprehended that Shermali will surrender.

Jamboli is taken by the Russians, and Osman Pacha is now marching with 6,000 men, by the way of Kirk Killise, in order to save that place, if possible. Such are a few among the most prominent of the late rumours from the theatre of war.

ATTACK ON TERCEIRA.—The brig Sicily, from St. Michael's, arrived at N. York on Tuesday, brings the following particulars relative to the operations of the blockading squadron off Terceira. Don Miguel's squadron, consisting of one 74, three frigates, two corvettes, four brigs, and several transports, four brigs, and several transports, on the 26th of July, and on the 9th of August made an attack on the east end of Terceira; after bombarding for about 8 hours, they effected a landing of 1800 men, in two divisions of 900 each, in twenty-six large boats. The

and second divisions were allowed to land quietly; but on their attempting to do so, the inhabitants of the island suddenly rushed upon them out of the fort, and cut the whole to pieces, excepting one man, who escaped by swimming. Those in the boats seeing the fate of their comrades on shore, refused to land, and the officers to return to the ships—which they gladly acquiesced in. The batteries on the shore commenced a fire on the boats, and killed upwards of 200 men of their crews, and nearly an equal number on board the fleet shared the same fate. The 74 alone lost upwards of 100 men, and was much damaged from the shot, having received twenty-three 18 and 24 lb. shot in her hull; the frigate Diana received upwards of thirty shot. The whole squadron then cut their cable, and abandoned the object of their attack. Some of them bore away for Lisbon, others for St. Michael's, and the remainder for Fayal, to repair damages. *Journal of Commerce.*

Total defeat of the Spanish invading Expedition.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, of the 3d inst. announces the receipt of a letter in that place, dated Sabine, Sept. 7th, which states that the Spanish invading force had been totally defeated, with the loss of their baggage, cannon and money. A few only escaped to sea; the remainder were slain.

Some of the disaffected old Spaniards, who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, with their money. All was quiet in Texas.

I am not perceived that the above intelligence is six days later than the news received by the Mail, which arrived last Tuesday week direct from Tampico, at this place. It is no doubt correct, from the facts then communicated, of the intention of General St. Anna to attack Tampico in a few days.

Balt. Gaz.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The convention for revising the constitution of the state of Virginia, assembled at the capitol at Richmond on the 5th inst. James Monroe late president of the United States, was elected president of the convention, and George W. Mason secretary.

Mr. Monroe was nominated by Mr. Madison, and elected. Mr. Madison and Mr. Marshall, Mr. Monroe addressed the convention nearly in the following terms:

How great a duty country from very early in all its highest trusts and most difficult emergencies, from the most important of which trusts I have lately retired, I cannot otherwise than feel with great sensibility, this proof of the high confidence of this very enlightened and respectable Assembly. It was my earnest hope and desire, that a very distinguished citizen and friend, who has preceded me in several of these high trusts, and who had a just claim to precedence, should have taken this station, and I deeply regret the considerations which have induced him to decline. The proofs of his very important services, and the purity of his life will go down to our latest posterity; and his example, aided by that of others, whom I need not mention, will give a strong prop to our free system of government.

I regret my appointment from another consideration; a fear that I shall not be able to discharge the duties of the trust, with advantage to my country. I have never before held such a station, and am ignorant of the rules of the House. I have also been afflicted of late, with infirmity, which will exist to a degree to form a serious obstacle. Being placed, however, here, I will exert my best faculties, physical and mental, such as they are, at every hazard, to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of this assembly, and of my country.

This assembly is called for the most important object. It is to amend our Constitution, and thereby give a new support to our system of free republican government; our Constitution was the first that was formed in the Union, and it has been in operation since. We had at that period, the examples only of the ancient republics before us. We have now experience of more than half a century of this, our own Constitution, and of those of all our sister States. If it has defects, as I think it has, experience will have pointed them out, and the ability and integrity of this enlightened body, will recommend such alterations as it deems proper to our constituents, in whom the power of adopting or rejecting them is exclusively vested.

All other republics have failed. Those of Rome and Greece exist only in history. In the territories which they ruled, we see the ruins of ancient buildings only—the governments have perished, and the inhabitants exhibit a state of decrepitude and wretchedness, which is frightful to those who visit them.

On this subject of order, and the method of proceeding, I need not say anything to this assembly. The importance of the call, and the manner of election, give ample assurance that no danger need be apprehended on that subject. Our fellow-citizens, in the elections they have made, have looked to the great cause at issue, and selected

those whom they thought most competent to its duties. They have not devoted themselves to individuals, but have regarded principle, and sought to secure it. In this I see strong ground to confide in the stability and success of our system. It inspires me with equal confidence that the result of your labours will correspond with their most sanguine hopes.

On the 6th, a resolution was passed, directing the secretary to wait on the clergy of the city, and request them, by an arrangement between themselves, to open the convention each morning by prayer.

It was also resolved, that a committee of twenty-four, one from each senatorial district, be appointed to inquire and report, what method will be most expedient in bringing before the house amendments to the constitution which may be preferred.

The committee is composed of the following members, viz: William B. Giles, William H. Broadnax, John Marshall, Peachy Harrison, Chapman Johnson, Andrew Biene, John V. Mason, John Randolph, James Madison, Charles F. Mercer, Alfred H. Powell, William Naylor, John B. George, John Roane, Henley Chapman, Lewis Summers, Philip Doddridge, John W. Green, Littleton W. Tazewell, William Campbell, George Townes, James Pleasants, John Taliaferro, Thomas R. Joyner.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 24.

The establishment of the Petersburg Intelligencer has passed into the hands of Messrs. Yancey & Wilson. The paper has been enlarged, and much improved in its appearance. The Intelligencer and the Times now form one establishment, conducted by Messrs. Yancey & Wilson; the former, as heretofore, published twice, and the latter once a week.

Pork.—It was stated a week or two since, that the demand for hogs in Lexington and other places in Kentucky, would very much diminish the supply for the southern market. A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, in reference to this subject, says, "A letter received by me a few days since, advises that one person alone, from our town, has bought several lots, amounting to no fewer than 10,000 hogs, all of which are now, or soon will be, on their way to this and the Richmond markets. Feeding along the road never was so cheap, and this circumstance alone, will bring down large droves—all other statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

Commodore Porter has arrived at Washington city. It is said he is bearer of despatches to our government.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the declaration of independence, completed his ninety-third year on the 20th ultimo.

A Hint for the Intemperate.—The coroner of the city of Troy, N. Y. states, that in three years he has held inquests over thirty-three persons found dead, and of these twenty-nine were suddenly precipitated into eternity by intemperance!

A steam wagon has been brought to Baltimore by the ship Exchange, from Liverpool, for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

London papers of the 14th August say, that the Inquisition is to be revived in Portugal, and that a decree for that purpose had been presented to Don Miguel for his approval.

SUPERIOR COURT OF WAKE.—The Superior Court of this county, which, as was stated in our last adjourned on Wednesday, the 7th instant, in consequence of the indisposition of the Judge, did not sit during the remainder of the week—Judge Mangum continuing so unwell as to render his attendance impracticable. There were four cases on the state docket, viz. two for murder, one for horse stealing, and one for perjury; all of which were necessarily laid over for the next term. This unavoidable interruption to the proceedings of the Court is much to be regretted, as the additional expense to the county, which will accrue from a longer imprisonment of the prisoners, and the extra attendance of jurors and witnesses, (the latter of whom are very numerous,) will be very considerable. *Star.*

SENATORIAL VACANCY.—We learn that the friends of the Hon. A. D. Murphy, of Orange, have strongly solicited him to become a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Branch to the Navy Department, and we observe that a correspondent of the Milton Gazette has nominated him as a fit person to succeed that gentleman. There are now six persons in nomination for the office, in the western part of the State, viz. Charles Fisher and David F. Cladwell, Esqrs. and Judge Martin, of Salisbury; David L. Swain, Esq. of Buncombe; Judge A. D. Murphy, of Orange; and the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, (brought forward by a communication on the first page of this paper;) and one from the east, our present Governor, John Owen. *Id.*

A writer has been struck with the longevity of the signers to the declaration of independence as a body of men. They were 56 in number; and the average length of their lives was about 65 years. Four of the number attained to the age of ninety and upwards; fourteen exceeded 80 years;

and 23, or one in two and a half, reached seventy. The longevity of the New England delegation is still more remarkable. Their number was fourteen, the average of whose lives was 75 years. The survivor of the whole venerable body lately entered into his ninety third year. *Nat. Gaz.*

Such is the demand for straw paper, that the manufacturers have been compelled to increase the number of their vats and other appliances of the mills. Mr. Shreyer, of Chambersburg, advertises for one thousand tons of oat, rye, barley and wheat straw, and the Crawford Messenger says:—"in addition to three vats, a machine has been in successful operation at Col. Magaw's works on Woodcock, and a second machine is being erected at the mills in this village. Our farmers in the neighborhood will consequently have a constant demand and a good price, for all the straw they can produce."

Philad. U. S. Gazette.

NAVIGATION OF NEW-HOPE.

At a meeting held at Chapel Hill on the 17th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of making the New Hope creek navigable.

James Mebane, esq. was called to the chair, and Thomas D. Watts appointed secretary. The chairman opened the meeting by a short address, and they proceeded to business. Dr. Joseph Caldwell spoke in favor of the measure, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. **Resolved.** That a committee of correspondence be appointed at this meeting, whose object it shall be, to obtain information respecting the present state of the Cape Fear river, and the probability, the means, and the prospects of its becoming safely navigable for the transportation of produce and merchandize; also the time when such prospects are likely to be matured and realized.

2. **Resolved.** That the committee of correspondence be instructed to write to persons through the country near the waters of New Hope creek, with whom it may be expedient to communicate, with a view to assemblages of the people in their neighborhood, for the purpose of effecting extensive and active co-operation in opening the channel of the New Hope, cleansing it of all obstructions, and rendering it navigable as speedily as possible, from Patterson's mill to its junction with Haw River.

3. **Resolved.** That an executive committee be appointed to act either jointly or separately, as by them shall be found most efficient in practice, who shall repair to different points on the New Hope and its vicinity, communicate with the inhabitants either personally or in such assemblages as may be held by them, and represent the views and interests of this meeting, promote its objects, recommend committees corresponding and executive, and report hereafter, as early as opportunity shall occur.

4. **Resolved.** That Nathaniel J. King, Sampson Moore, and Wm. McCauley, constitute the committee of correspondence.

5. **Resolved.** That the executive committee consist of William Barbee, sen. James Mebane, Wm. Merritt, (Chatham,) John Williams (Chatham,) Thomas M. Johnston, and Josiah Atkins, sen.

6. **Resolved.** That should there be agreement on the part of such meetings, as may be hereafter held at different places along the New Hope, in the objects now proposed, it will, in the opinion of this meeting, be expedient to appoint a surveyor of as great practical skill and judgment as can be selected, who in company with the executive committee or any two of them, shall survey New Hope creek from Patterson's mill to its mouth, to determine as nearly as may be, courses and distances, to make a plot of it, distinguishing the miles by marks, to examine and state its obstructions mile by mile along its course, to determine the labour, time, and means probably necessary for their removal; the rapids, if any, that occur; such cuttings as may be easily made to straiten the stream and shorten the distance, the depth of water with a view to navigation at different times of the year, and the probable effects upon the productive-ness and price of lands, and upon the healthiness of the country, likely to result from such an improvement as is contemplated by this meeting.

7. **Resolved.** That a paper be presented to the members of this meeting, to afford each one an opportunity of subscribing such sum, larger or smaller, as he shall think proper, towards defraying the expense of sur-

veying, and any other expense should it be found necessary, in prosecuting the objects of this meeting; provided nevertheless that no payment shall be expected or demanded of any subscriber, until it shall appear that by an agreement of the inhabitants of the country along the New Hope and elsewhere, it shall be finally determined on our own part by our vote in concurrence with theirs, that the improvement here contemplated, shall be conclusively adopted and commenced.

On motion of Dr. Joseph Caldwell this meeting adjourned, to meet again at the house of Thomas M. Johnston, in Chatham county, on the 14th of November next.

Ordered. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

In compliance with the seventh resolution a paper was prepared and a liberal subscription obtained for the purposes therein mentioned.

J. MEBANE, Chairman.
T. D. WATTS, Sec'y.

From the Journal of Health.

WATER VERSUS ARDENT SPIRITS.

"It," says Hoffman, a celebrated German physician, "there is in nature a remedy which deserves the name of universal, it is, in my opinion, pure water. The use of it is so general, and so necessary to us all, that we can neither live, nor preserve our bodies sound and healthy without it."

Water is the natural drink of plants and animals of every description, and is the only article which can fulfil those ends for which the introduction of a liquid into the human system is demanded. Its use is equally adapted to every age and temperament—to every season and climate. It facilitates digestion, and, by its fluidity and mildness, promotes that free and equable circulation of the blood and humours through all the vessels of the body, upon which the due performance of every animal function depends.

Hence, in physical strength, in the capability of enduring labor and fatigue, in the vigour and clearness of the intellectual powers, the individuals whose drink is confined entirely to water, far exceed those who substitute for the pure element distilled or fermented liquors.

"Their equal day's
Feel not th' alternate fits of feverish mirth,
And sick dejection.—
Blest with divine immunity from ails,
Long centuries they live; their only fate
Is ripe old age, and rather sleep than death."

Errors in regard to drink constitute one of the causes to which, in a great measure, are to be attributed the increase of disease as society advances in refinement and luxury. It has been computed, that since the introduction of ardent spirits into common use, more victims have fallen by it alone, than by the sword and pestilence within the same period.

A belief is entertained by many that there are certain circumstances, however, which render the latter a preferable drink to pure water. Ardent spirits are supposed useful to preserve the system from the effects of cold and dampness. The very contrary is the fact. Though an individual, while under the immediate excitement of the intoxicating draught, may perhaps expose himself with impunity to a degree of coldness and moisture, which would be injurious under other circumstances, yet when the stimulating effects of the liquor have passed away, his system is left in a condition far more subject to their deleterious influence than is that of the man habitually sober.

To drink water during hot weather, or in warm climates, would, it is imagined, lay the system open to the attacks of disease, while a contrary effect is ascribed to the use of ardent spirits. Experience has, however, proved that the latter augment instead of diminishing the pernicious influence of extreme heat. "Rum," says Dr. Bell, whether used habitually, moderately, or in excessive quantities, in the West Indies, always diminishes the strength of the body, and renders men more susceptible of disease, and unfit for any service in which vigour or activity is required." Rush very aptly remarks, that we might as well throw oil into a house, the roof of which was on fire, in order to prevent the flames from extending to its inside, as to pour ardent spirits into the stomach to lessen the effects of a hot sun upon the skin.

"I have known," says the same author, "many instances of persons who have followed the most laborious employments for many years, in the open air, and in warm and cold weather, who never drank any thing but water, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health." Dr. Mosely, who resided many years in the West Indies,

confirms this remark: "I say," says the Doctor, "from my own knowledge and custom, as well as the custom and observations of many other people, that those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience, and are never subject to troublesome or dangerous diseases."

The instances in which sudden death has occurred from drinking cold water during a heated condition of the body, may probably be urged in proof of the necessity of tempering the water with a portion of ardent spirits; it is to be remarked, however, that it has been found from observation, that the injurious effects of cold water, under the circumstances here referred to, occur principally, or almost exclusively, in those individuals who are habitually intemperate.

We have spoken above of water as a means of preserving health and of warding off the attacks of disease. The following fact from the page of ancient history, will show its powers as a restorative means.

Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero, to whom so many works and letters of the latter are addressed, whilst labouring under that uncomfortable state of the mind produced by disease of the stomach, became disgusted with life and resolved to destroy himself. He called together his relation and friends, to communicate to them his design, and to consult with them upon the species of death he should make choice of. Agrippa, his son-in-law, not daring openly to oppose his resolution, persuaded him to destroy himself by famine; advising him, however, to make use of a little water to alleviate the sufferings which would at first result from entire abstinence. Atticus commenced this regimen, whilst he conversed with his family, philosophised with his intimate friends, and passed many days in thus preparing himself for death. This, however, did not occur; on the contrary, by restricting himself solely to water as his only nourishment, the pains of the stomach and bowels, by which he had been previously tormented, ceased; and he speedily felt himself improved in health and more tranquil in mind. Agrippa now attempted to convince him, that as the disease under which he had laboured was happily removed, he ought to renounce his design of putting a period to his existence. Atticus confessed, at length, the justness of his son-in-law's arguments: he accordingly followed his advice, and lived until a very advanced aged.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 8th inst. Mr. Franklin Kirk to Miss Elizabeth O'Daniel.

At Wadesborough, on the 9th inst. Mr. Isaac H. House, merchant, of Franklin, to Miss Mary Elterbe, of the former place.

DIED.

In this county, on the 16th inst. Mr. Henry O'Daniel, sen. in the 77th year of his age.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Malchi M'Daniel, aged about 50 years.

North Carolina Bible Society

RESOLVED. That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the state, especially delegates from the Bible Societies within the state, be invited to meet in general convention, on Wednesday the 18th day of November next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole state with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The managers were lead to the adoption of the foregoing resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society on the same subject.

By order of the Board,

J. GALES, Secretary.

October 9

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale at auction, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, on the premises, Mr. Plummer's FURNITURE, consisting of a great variety of articles of the best quality. The sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of. The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

J. W. Norwood.

October 21.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Nathaniel J. Palmer for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Nathaniel J. Palmer, together with the building lately removed therefrom.

Edmund Strudwick, Trustee.

October 20.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

BAN away from the subscriber on the last of last month, a bound boy by the name of JOSEPH SULLIVAN, near eighteen years old. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of five cents for his delivery to me, but no charges paid.

John Long, sen.

October 16.

03-3yp



By Mrs. HENANS.

He knelt, the Saviour knelt and pray'd,
When but his Father's eye,
Look'd through the lovely garden shade,
On that dread agony;
The Lord of all above, beneath,
Was bow'd with sorrows unto death.
The sun set in a fearful hour,
The sky might well grow dim,
When this mortality had power
So to overshadow him,
That he who gave man's breath should know
The very depths of human woe:
He knew them all—the doubts, the strife,
The faint perplexing dread,
The mist that hangs o'er human life,
All darken'd round his head,
And the Deliverer knelt to pray,
But pass'd it not, that cup away.
It pass'd not—though the stormy waves
Had sunk beneath his tread,
It pass'd not—though to him the graves
Had yielded up their dead,
But there was sent him from on high
A gift of strength for man to die.
And was his mortal hour basest
With sorrows and dismay?
How shall we meet the conflict yet
In the dark narrow way?
How but through him, that path we trod?
Save, or we perish, Son of God.

THE SILESIAN GIRL.

FOUNDED ON A HISTORICAL FACT.

During the seven years' war, the exertions of the Prussians in that critical period, to support the falling fortunes of their indefatigable monarch, were truly worthy of luminous characters in the records of history, but they were far outdone by the public sacrifices which were voluntarily made by individuals to repel the encroachments of the armies of France in the year 1813. Each family contributed in different ways to the expenses of the war: and even the poorest herds gave in their mites for the general good, though it deprived their families of many a little luxury, which they had before been used to.

In one of the romantic valleys of Silesia, lived a young girl of surpassing beauty, the pride and delight of her aged parents, whose only occupation was to attend their flocks, and bear the scant produce of their little farm to a neighbouring market town. Ella like the wild flower, had grown and bloomed in obscurity, adorned and beautified by the unerring hand of nature. She had known but little of the world, until the burst of war spread over the country, and echoed discordantly among the darkest recesses of solitude; and when by her inquiries her father was obliged to tell her of the distracted state of her country, the indignant blush, and the high heaving of her bosom, told how much she felt for her enterprising sovereign, and the brave people that were arrayed to defend his dominion. "Heaven grant us victory!" exclaimed she, in the patriotic enthusiasm of her soul. "I would, father, that nature had made women strong enough to fight." The old man only smiled a reply, and kissing her rosy cheeks, bade her to keep out of the sight of the soldiers.

This caution was scarcely needed; Ella knew where to find one on whom she could gaze, and he gazed upon for hours, and who, though not dressed out in the trappings of the military, was more to her than all the world beside. She was upon the mountain slope, watching her herds, and listening to the mellow notes as they flowed from the pipe of Adolph, a fine featured young man, who sat at her feet, gazing tenderly upon her smiling face.

"That hair of yours, Ella," said he, laying down the instrument, "I would give the world for one little lock," and he ran his fingers through the glossy tresses as they hung luxuriantly around her finely moulded shoulders.

"The world is not yours to give, Adolph," said she, archly smiling; "but do you only love me for my hair, which you are always worshipping?" "I love you for yourself, dear Ella, but these rich ringlets, which might grace a crown, I idolize them; and yet you refuse to bestow one little tress."

"Have I not reason?" replied Ella. "Were I to give you a lock, I might never see you again, for then you would always have your idol by you, and I would be forsaken. No, Adolph, first prove yourself worthy of the gift, and then you shall not only have a tress, but the whole of me."

"Tell me how to become worthy of so rich a gift!" exclaimed the enraptured youth, "and I will follow the path you shall point out."

"There it is," answered the maiden, pointing towards Brestau, and looking her lover fixedly in the face.

"And what am I to do in Brestau?" "Join the brave men who are struggling for the liberties of your country, and ten fold shall be the love of Ella."

A slight blush overspread the face of young Adolph, and kissing the hand of the fair shepherdess, he turned away, and was soon lost in the deep recesses of the valley.

There was more courtliness in the last salutation of Adolph, than generally falls to the lot of the untutored and robust mountaineers of Silesia, and Ella thought, as he wended down the narrow defile, that there was more dignity in his mien than she ever before observed. She scarcely dared ask herself who he was, for he had been but a short while among the shepherds, and no one knew aught of his birth or calling; but every one loved him for his generosity and nobleness of spirit. "My hair," said Ella to herself, as the youth vanished from her sight, "I will dress it for his sake. They say it is rich and beautiful—oh! how freely would I destroy each ample tress and scatter it upon the winds, did he not love to calm it with his fingers."

Months rolled away, and Ella watched her herds alone and in sadness, for nothing had been heard of Adolph, and the demon war continued to spread desolation over the land. It was proposed to raise a sum by contribution among the inhabitants of the mountains, which should be placed in the general fund, which was to be appropriated to the use of the brave defenders of the king and the country. When the father was called upon for his share, he had nothing to give, and the noble hearted girl then, for the first time, felt the want of wealth. "Father, let us sell our flocks," said she, "we shall be amply repaid in the freedom of our country, and when peace comes again, I'm sure I can work for you." "No, my daughter," answered the old man, "our country requires no such sacrifice, we must not deprive ourselves of the means of livelihood."

Ella reflected for a long while, and formed a thousand plans for raising a sum of money, worthy of being given in aid of the patriotic cause, but all her schemes were impracticable, and she even wept in her solitude for her inability to serve her country.

"Would that these locks were wires of gold," exclaimed she, running her fingers through the clustering tresses, as they dallied with the amorous wind. "I might then give them to my country. Can they not be sold? I will go to Brestau and offer them: they may bring but a trifle, but they are my all. But Adolph—when he returns and beholds me shorn of my greatest beauty, what will he say? Alas! he will love me no more. Well be it so. I will sacrifice his love for the good of my country."

She accordingly proceeded to Brestau and offered her hair for sale to the first hair worker in the city. The beauty of the young girl, and the novelty of her offer, caused the person to inquire the cause why she should rob herself of such beautiful tresses. On receiving her answer he was astonished at the extraordinary and disinterested feeling of patriotism displayed by one so young and lovely. "I will take the locks, my pretty girl," said he, admiring the softness of their texture, "and turn them into bracelets. Every body will buy, when they know of whose hair they were made." The delighted girl received the proffered sum, and flew to add it to the general fund. The hair worker had predicted right; the story got wing, and the ladies and gentlemen of the city flocked to his store to purchase the bracelets, marked with the name ELLA. Among others a young officer of high rank bearing the story, endeavoured to obtain one of the articles. The vender had but one left, and as he had already raised a very considerable sum from their sale, which sum he intended putting in the general fund—he intended to keep that one for himself. The officer examined closely the colour and texture of the hair, and when his eyes fell upon the name of Ella, a smile of pride and gratification curled his lip, and he uttered, "it must be she!" He emptied his purse upon the counter, and told the hair worker to take it all for the bracelet. The man, charmed by the sight of so much gold, readily consented, and the officer left the shop with the treasure to his lips.

"Ella," said Adolph, as he sat by the side of the mountain maid, "where are the luxuriant locks that formerly hung around your neck? I went and fought for my country at your bidding, and now I come to claim my reward."

"Adolph!" answered she, "I became jealous of my hair: your heart was entangled among its thick curls; the more I combed them, the more they webbed around the heart: and so I cut them off. Do you not love me without my locks?"

"Love you, Ella—could I do less than worship you, since you have so nobly martyred your beauty for the benefit of your country? Look at this bracelet; the hair is yours; the name is yours."

Thus taught, the generous girl thought it useless to deny; she confessed all, and shortly after she was the wife of the stranger Adolph, and countless of THE WANDERER.

COBBETT'S ADVICE TO A YOUTH.

As to gaming, it is always criminal in itself or in its tendency. The basis of it is covetousness; a desire to take from others something for which you have given, and intended to give, no equivalent. No gambler was ever yet a happy man, and very few gamblers have escaped being miserable; and, observe, to game for nothing is still gaming, and naturally leads to gaming for something. It is sacrificing time, and that, too, for the worst of purposes. I have kept houses for nearly forty years; I have reared a family; I have entertained as many friends as most people; and I have never had cards, dice, a chess-board, nor any implement of gaming, under my roof. The hours that young men spend in this way are hours murdered; precious hours, that ought to be spent in reading, or in writing, or rest, preparatory to the duties of the day.

"Show me a man's companions," says the proverb, "and I will tell you what the man is;" and this is, and must be true; because all men seek the society of those who think and act somewhat like themselves: sober men will not associate with drunkards, frugal men will not associate with spendthrifts, and the orderly and decent shun the noisy, the disorderly and dissipated.

It is for the very vulgar to herd together as singers, ringers, and smokers; but there is a class rather higher and still more blameable; I mean the tavern hunters, the gay companions, who herd together to do little but talk, and who are so fond of talk that they go from home to get it. The conversation of such persons has nothing of instruction in it, and is generally of a vicious tendency. Young people naturally and commendably seek the society of those of their own age, but be careful in choosing your companions; and lay this down as a rule never to be departed from, that no youth, nor man, ought to be called your friend, who is addicted to indecent talk, or who is fond of the society of prostitutes. Either of these argues a depraved taste, and even a depraved heart; an absence of all principle and all trustworthiness; and, I have remarked it all my life long, that young men, addicted to these vices, never succeed in the end, whatever advantages they may have, whether in fortune or talent. Fond mothers and fathers are apt to be over-ment to such offenders; and, as long as youth lasts and fortune smiles, the punishment is deferred; but it comes at last; it is sure to come; and the gay and dissolute youth is a dejected and miserable man.

After the early part of life is spent in illicit indulgences, a man is unworthy of being the husband of a virtuous woman; and, if he have any thing like justice in him, how is he to reprove in his children, vices in which he himself so long indulged? These vices of youth are varnished over by the saying, that there must be time for "sowing the wild oats," and that the "wildest colts make the best horses."—These figurative oats, are, however, generally like the literal ones; they are never to be eradicated from the soil; and as to the colts, wildness in them is an indication of high animal spirit, having nothing at all to do with the mind, which is invariably debilitated and debased by profligate indulgences. Yet this miserable piece of sophistry, the offspring of parental weakness, is in constant use, to the incalculable injury of the rising generation. What so amiable as a steady, trust-worthy boy? He is of real use at an early age, he can be trusted far out of the sight of parent or employer, while the "pickle," as the poor fond parents call the profligate, is a great deal worse than useless, because there must be some one to see that he does no harm.

PRAYER.

"I consider prayer not only as a sacred duty, but as an inestimable privilege. It is the dictate of nature, delightful in prosperity, resistless in

distress. I do not mean that outward ceremony—those cold and formal addresses to the Throne of Grace, which neither elevate the mind, nor purify the heart; but that deep and heartfelt communion which gives to humility power, and to weakness strength; which adds gratitude to faith, and confirms the spirit in its important hope.

Can it be possible that human beings, frail, helpless, dependent, fated to die, yet destined to a fearful immortality, should voluntarily deny themselves the sustaining hope, the never failing consolation which springs from this communion with their God, this worship of their Maker? It is irrational, I should say impossible.

It has been said that no man ever died an Atheist. I doubt whether any man ever lived an Atheist. Even scepticism of a less hardened character, is but a delusion of pride, a worldly conceit, a vain, a miserable boast. We cannot resist the consciousness of the existence of a Supreme Being. We cannot resist the consciousness of the conviction of a future state. We cannot stifle the knowledge of our own transgressions, nor can we renounce the hope of life hereafter.

"for who would leave, Though full of pain, this intellectual being?"

This life, then, is but the commencement of our existence; the passage and the prelude to that future which is to know no end. One internal evidence of this is the unstable and unsatisfying nature of its best and highest enjoyments. Who is there that has not felt the truth of the exclamation, that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit?" Who is there that has never occasionally felt the utter insignificance of all this boasted world can give or take away? Ask of him that is truly wise where happiness dwells, and he will turn from this dim spot, which men call earth, and point like Anaxagoras, to the heavens!"

Noah's Latest.—The English papers usually publish the jokes of the day, under the head, "Lord Norbury's latest." As we have no Lord Norbury in this country to stand god father to the jests, which are fabricated for our newspapers, why may not the facetious Noah take his place. There is no one in the fraternity, who would receive the honors of the office with a better grace. One of his latest is the following definition.

"Woman. Double-you-o-man."

A horseman stopped at a tavern, and called for a pint of beer. He liked it, and took another. After the second, "Landlord, whose beer is that?" "Perot's sir." "It is excellent stuff—I'll get off and try some." Phil. pap.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November, at being Orange County court, the tract of Land where Taylor Duke now lives, on the waters of Flat river, to be sold in the town of Hillsborough, near the court house.

J. P. Sneed, Trustee.
October 13. 02-4w

NOTICE.

On the fourth Monday of November next I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Land on Cain creek, where John L. Kirk now lives, known as Lewis Kirk's old place. There are about 680 acres in this tract, with a good apple orchard, and will be worth the attention of any gentleman farmer who wishes a good bargain.

J. Webb.
October 13. 02-6w

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Isely, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling-house of the said Boston Isely, on the 18th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 106 acres, bounded by Haw River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanley, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 324 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin, and also nine likely Negroes.

Thos. D. Watts, Trustees.
Thos. Thompson,
October 13. 02-4w

A valuable negro man for sale by Doctor O'Fairhill, on a credit of six and twelve months.
October 13. 02-1f

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.
The subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.
James Webb.
September 1. 96-1f

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.
The subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.
Wm. Pickett.
September 22. 99-3mp

A three days' meeting will be held at Sharon meeting house, seven miles northeast of Hillsborough, to commence on Friday the 23d inst.
October 6. 91-

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.
The subscriber wishes to employ immediately a first rate journeyman Taylor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
John Cooley.
Oct. 6. 91-

SALE.

Will be sold, on the 4th day of November next, at the house of the late James Jackson, dec'd, his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder; the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Still and Vessels, and Farming Tools, and various other articles. Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Jas. Jackson, jr. Est.
Sept. 19. 99-1m

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookkeeping business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.
N. J. Palmer.
September 29. 00-6y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryon and Third streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two story dwelling house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front, a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to
John U. Kirkland.
September 22. 99-

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.
John Hicks and others } Petition for sale of ex parte } real estate.

ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November, before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv \$1 75 00-6y

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.
James Allison and others } Petition for sale of ex parte } real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clary & Co. as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid for.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv \$2 00 00-6w

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.
Christian Isely and wife } Petition for the sale of Land.

Michael Cockle and others.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cockle, Nicholas Cockle, Jacob Cockle, Henry Cockle, James McLean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv 2 50 00-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the last Orange County Court, administrator, with the will annexed, of SAMUEL THOMPSON, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

J. W. Norwood, Adm'r, &c.

September 29. 00-3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 23d of October next, according to the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on the following day (Saturday the 24th), you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, col.

Sept. 31. 99-1d

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.
Inquire at this Office.
June 30. 87-

WANTED.

As an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations. Inquire at this Office.
September 1. 96-